# METEORUM ET NUCLEUM REVELATIO

## Откровение метеоров и ядер

## Offenbarung von Meteoren und Kernen

## A UNIVERSAL TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLE OF CELESTIAL ENERGY, DEW, WMD, DESCENT AND NUCLEUS ATOMUS

This work demonstrates that the circular depressions,
craters, and planetary scars scattered across the Earth are not coincidental.

They are the result of high-energy events —impacts & directed releases of latent force.

nuclei, and concentrated energy converge to produce destruction at scale: hollows, fused rock, and water-filled basins are the direct imprint of violent energy release.

Every crater aligned with the pattern I present is evidence of force meeting matter. The "kernel" — whether celestial or atomic — unleashes fire, splits rock, and leaves resonant hollows and scars.

What appears natural is sometimes the residue of engineered or extreme events, misattributed over time.

This catalog compiles all confirmed impact structures, noting size, distribution, and preservation, revealing patterns that align with explosive events rather than slow natural processes.

The principle is simple: Know thyself, and thou shalt know the universe and the Gods.
Observe the evidence. Follow the climb, descent, and energy. Trust what the higher self unveils to you.

Эта работа демонстрирует, что круговые впадины, кратеры и планетарные шрамы,
разбросанные по Земле, не являются случайными.

Они — результат высокоэнергетических событий: ударов и направленных высвобождений скрытой силы.

Ядра — концентрированная энергия — сходятся, чтобы произвести разрушение в огромных масштабах. Полости, оплавленные породы и заполненные водой котловины — прямой отпечаток насильственного высвобождения энергии.

Каждый кратер, соответствующий представленной мной картине, — свидетельство встречи силы с материей. «Ядро» — будь то небесное или атомное — высвобождает огонь, раскалывает породу и оставляет резонансные полости и шрамы.

То, что кажется естественным, иногда является остатком искусственно созданных или экстремальных событий, ошибочно приписанных времени.
Этот каталог собирает все подтверждённые структуры ударного происхождения, отмечая их размер, распределение и степень сохранности, раскрывая закономерности, которые соответствуют взрывным событиям, а не медленным природным процессам.

## WITH OBSERVATIONS ON PLANETARY SCALES AND THE SCARS OF TIME AND ENERGY COMPILED AND RESTORED

ALL IS HELD ACCOUNTABLE.
AMOR OMNIA VINCIT.

## Laser [ edit ]

*Main article: Laser weapon*

A laser weapon is a directed-energy weapon based on lasers.[58][59]

### DragonFire [ edit ]

*Main article: DragonFire (weapon)*

An example of a laser directed-energy weapon is the DragonFire currently being developed by the United Kingdom. It is reportedly in the 50 kW class and is capable of engaging any target within line-of-sight at a currently classified range. It has been tested against drones and mortar rounds and is expected to equip ships, aircraft and ground vehicles from 2027.[60]

Members of the Directed Energy and Electric Weapon Systems Program Office of the US Navy, fire a laser through a beam director on a Kineto Tracking Mount, controlled by a MK-15 Phalanx Close-In Weapons System

### Integrated Drone Detection & Interdiction System [ edit ]

*This section is an excerpt from Integrated Drone Detection & Interdiction System.* [ edit ]

The Integrated Drone Detection & Interdiction System (IDD&IS) is a series of laser weapons being developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation for the Indian Armed Forces.

## Particle-beam [ edit ]

*Main article: Particle-beam weapon*

Particle-beam weapons can use charged or neutral particles, and can be either endoatmospheric or exoatmospheric. Particle beams as beam weapons are theoretically possible, but practical weapons have not been demonstrated yet. Certain types of particle beams have the advantage of being self-focusing in the atmosphere.

Blooming is also a problem in particle-beam weapons. Energy that would otherwise be focused on the target spreads out and the beam becomes less effective:

- Thermal blooming occurs in both charged and neutral particle beams, and occurs when particles bump into one another under the effects of thermal vibration, or bump into air molecules.
- Electrical blooming occurs only in charged particle beams, as ions of like charge repel one another.

## Plasma [ edit ]

Plasma weapons fire a beam, bolt, or stream of plasma, which is an excited state of matter consisting of atomic electrons and nuclei, and free electrons if ionized, or other particles if pinched.

The MARAUDER (*Magnetically Accelerated Ring to Achieve Ultra-high Directed-Energy and Radiation*) used the Shiva Star project (a high energy capacitor bank which provided the means to test weapons and other devices requiring brief and extremely large amounts of energy) to accelerate a toroid of plasma at a significant percentage of the speed of light.[61]

The Russian Federation claims to be developing various plasma weapons.[62]

A **weapon of mass destruction** (**WMD**) is a biological, chemical, radiological, nuclear, or any other weapon that can kill or significantly harm many people or cause great damage to artificial structures (e.g., buildings), natural structures (e.g., mountains), or the biosphere. The scope and usage of the term has evolved and been disputed, often signifying more politically than technically. Originally coined in reference to aerial bombing with conventional explosives during World War II, it has later come to refer to large-scale weaponry of warfare-related technologies, primarily biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear warfare. Protective measures against weapons of mass destruction are known as CBRN defense.

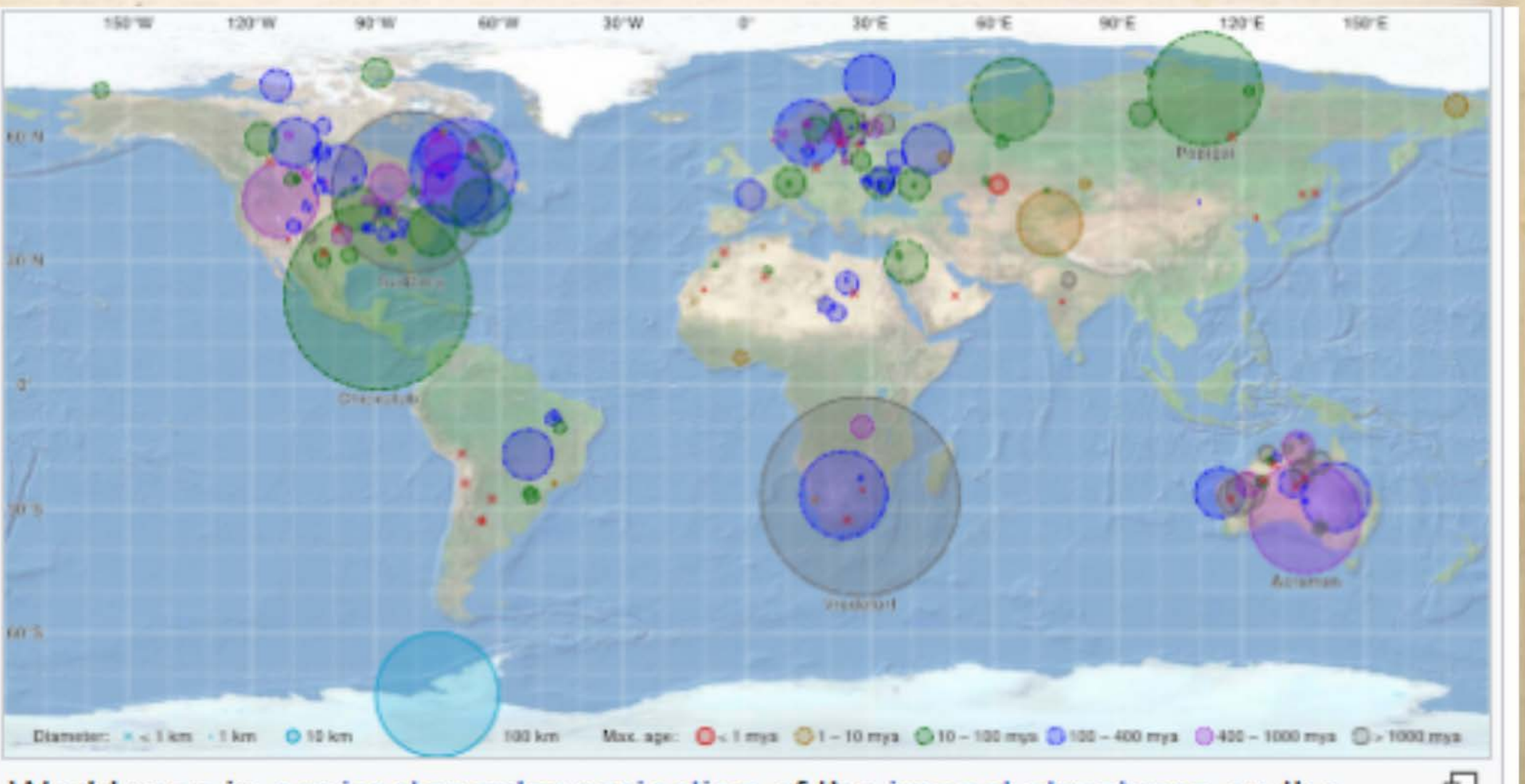
On July 20, 1956, at Bikini Atoll, the 5-megaton-yield thermonuclear weapon Redwing Tewa was detonated.[1]

A **nuclear weapon**[a] is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions, either nuclear fission (fission or atomic bomb) or a combination of fission and nuclear fusion reactions (thermonuclear weapon[b]), producing a nuclear explosion. Both bomb types release large quantities of energy from relatively small amounts of matter.

Nuclear weapons have had yields between 10 tons (the W54) and 50 megatons for the Tsar Bomba (see TNT equivalent). Yields in the low kilotons can devastate cities. A thermonuclear weapon weighing as little as 600 pounds (270 kg) can release energy equal to more than 1.2 megatons of TNT (5.0 PJ).[1] Apart from the blast, effects of nuclear weapons include extreme heat and ionizing radiation, firestorms, radioactive nuclear fallout, an electromagnetic pulse, and a radar blackout.

From top, left to right

1. MIRV design of modern ICBM nuclear warheads
2. Submarine-launched ballistic missile test, a standard nuclear warhead delivery option
3. Fat Man nuclear bomb in Tinian before use on Nagasaki
4. Cloud following atomic bombing of Nagasaki
5. F-35 drops a dummy B61 nuclear bomb during testing
6. Assortment of US nuclear ICBMs




World map in equirectangular projection of the impact structures on the Earth Impact Database as of November 2017 (in the SVG file, hover over a structure to show its details)

This list of impact structures (including impact craters) on Earth contains the majority of the 194+ confirmed impact structures given in the Earth Impact Database as of 2024.[1]

Alphabetical lists for different continents can be found under Impact structures by continent below.

Unconfirmed structures can be found at List of possible impact structures on Earth.

# Sky Dew

4 languages

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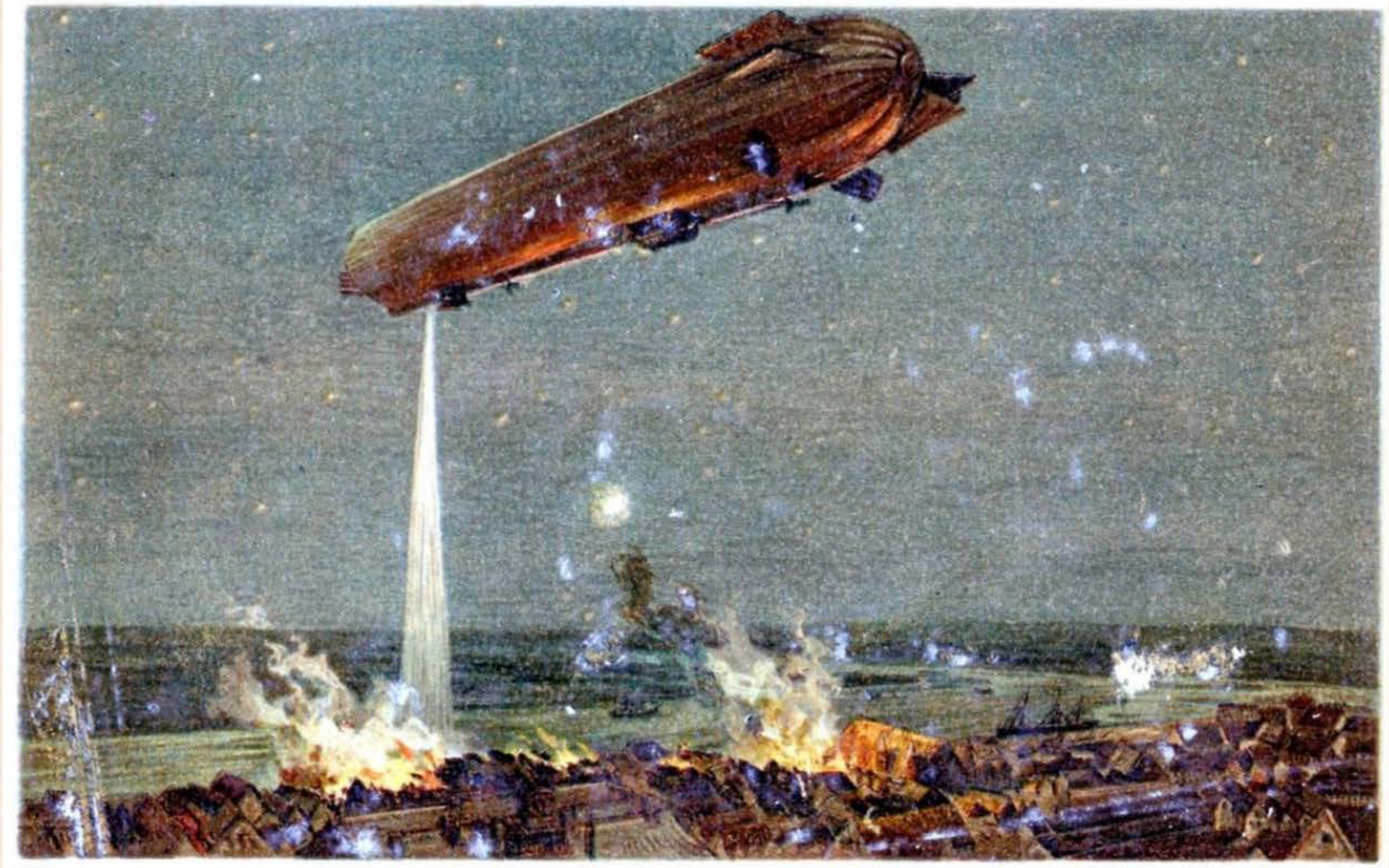
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

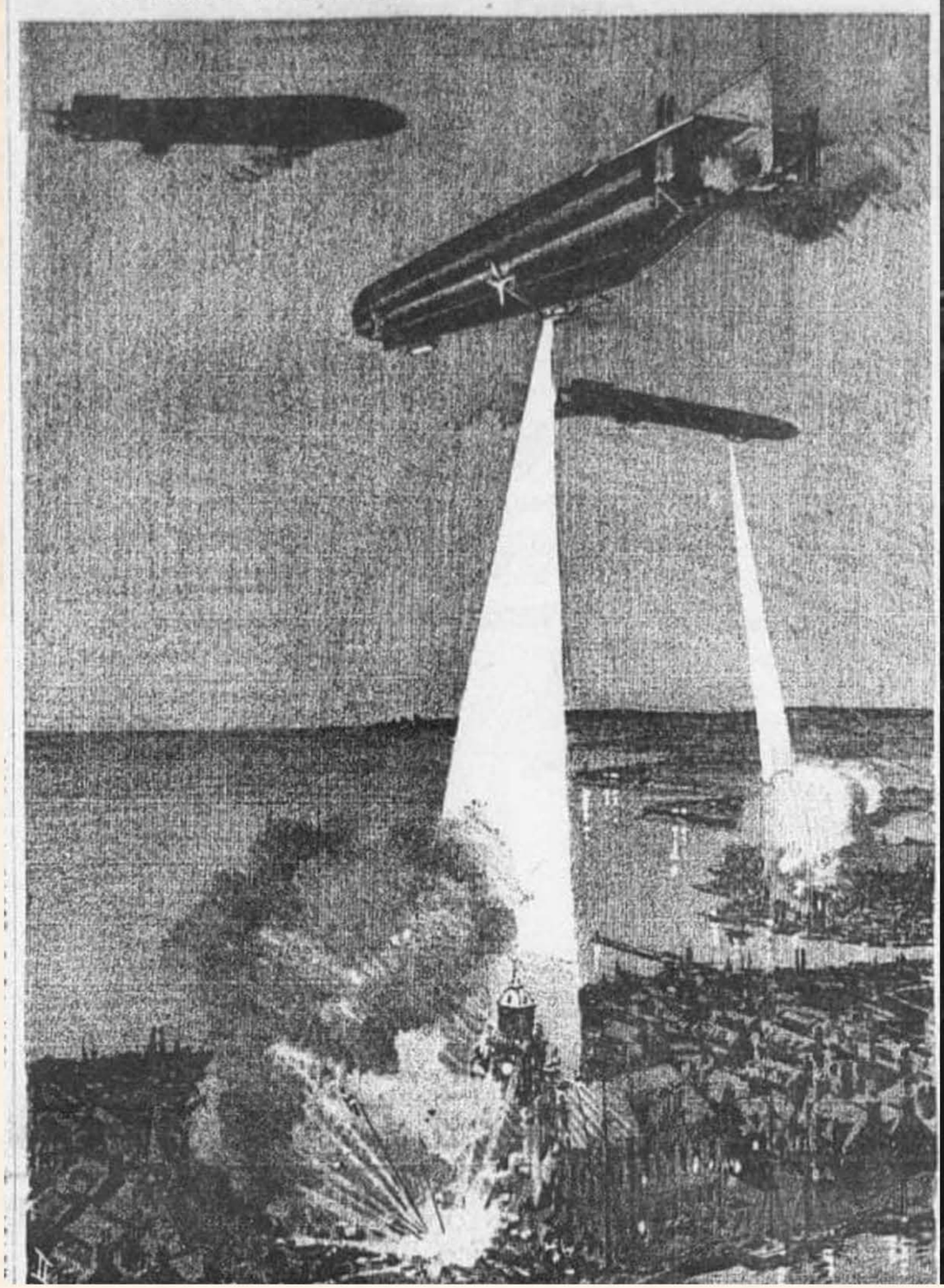
**Sky Dew** (**Tal Shamayim** in Hebrew (טל שמיים)), or High Availability Aerostat System (HAAS), is a high altitude missile defense aerostat used by Israel Defence Forces since 2022. The radar system was developed by Israel Missile Defense Organization (IMDO) and the US Missile Defense Agency (MDA). It is a tethered blimp, developed by the US TCOM company.[1][2][3][4][5] The system is deployed in the north of Israel, a similar balloon is already used in the south.[6] On May 15, 2024, the Aerostat was downed by a Hezbollah drone strike.[7]

Sky Dew blimp



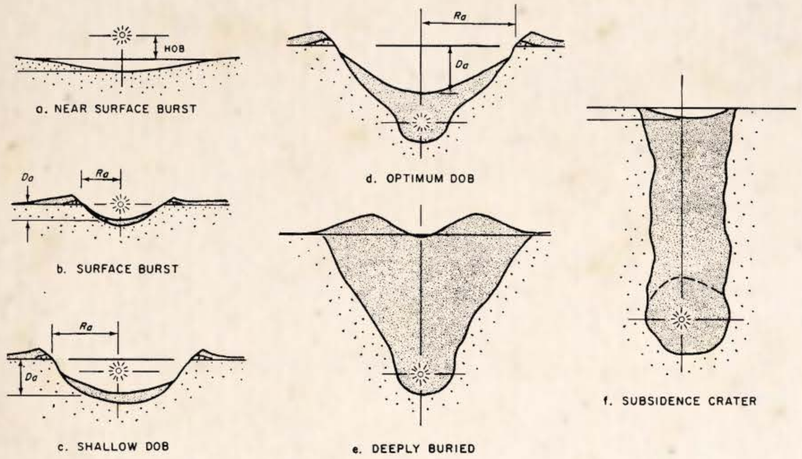
U.S.NAVY

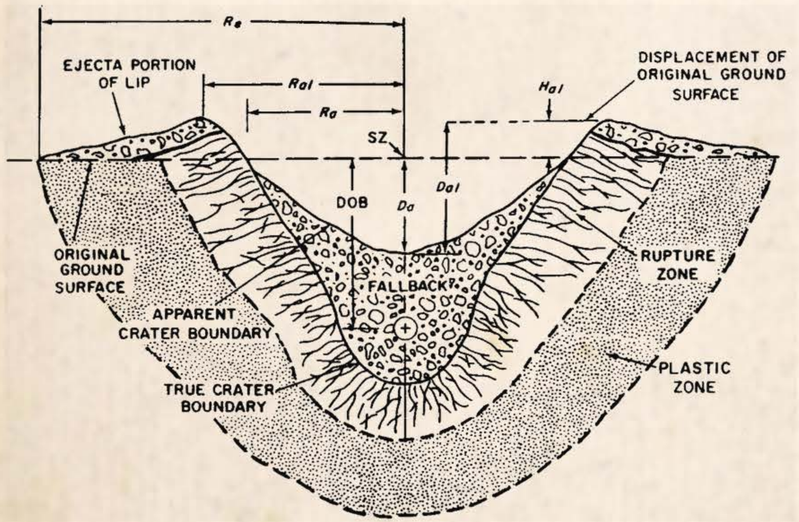
## AN AIRSHIP RAID BY NIGHT FROM A SPECTATOR'S VIEWPOINT



WWI HD Color, Flying Over the Battlefields, France 1919 [60fps, Remastered] Sound Design

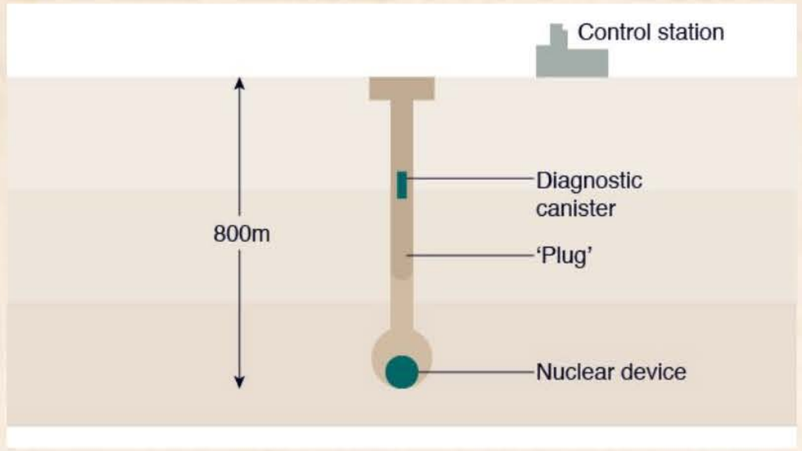
# The Nuclear Blast Diagram

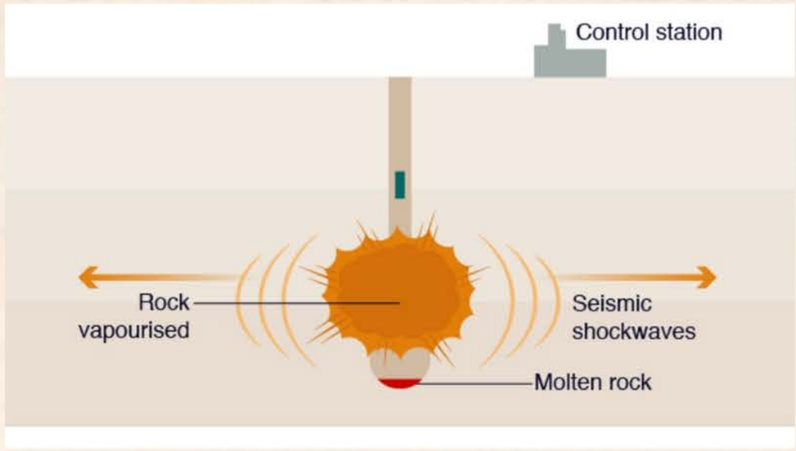


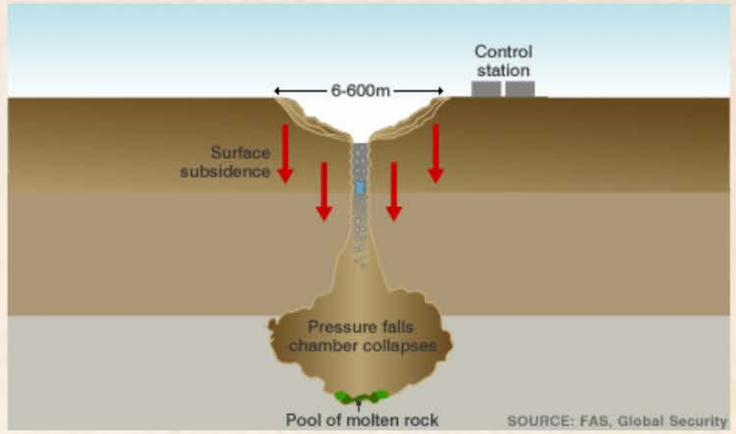



The Nuclear Canal: When Scientists Thought H-Bombs Would Make Awesome Earthmovers

# Underground Nuclear Blast Testing



Jul 16, 1945

The Manhattan Project and the Atomic Bomb

Sedan Crater (104 kt nuke, 1962) for scale — same bowl, same rim, same “something hit hard and collapsed the middle” look, just 400 meters wide instead of 1.6 km.

# Meteor → Nuclear

The word meteor originates from Greek metéōron — “thing high up,” from meta (“amid, in the midst”) + aeírō (“to lift, raise up”). It originally described any elevated phenomenon: fireballs, comets, auroras — objects of power, drawn from the heavens, destined to descend. A meteor is by definition lifted, elevated, and fated to meet the ground, a conduit through which celestial energy intersects the terrestrial realm.
Nuclear derives from Latin nucleus, meaning “kernel” or “little nut” (from PIE kneu-). Hidden at the heart of matter, the nucleus contains latent potential: split it, fuse it, release it, and the hidden fire within manifests in overwhelming energy. In essence, the nucleus is a microcosmic meteor, a high-up force contained within matter itself, waiting to descend as revelation, transformation, or upheaval.

The Principle

- Meteor → the elevated, lifted source of energy, descending from above.
- Nucleus → the core, the latent kernel of potential energy within matter.
- Descent and Release → when sky-born energy meets the kernel of matter, latent potential becomes cataclysmic, leaving a scar, a resonant hollow, and a transformation of form, life, or landscape.
- Polar Force → destruction at the extreme, the inevitable shockwave, the purging opposite of creation, where energy’s polarity tears and reshapes everything in its path.

The echoes of this principle are timeless. Wherever energy is concentrated, compressed, or released — whether in celestial impact, atomic fusion, or metaphysical eruption — the same language arises to describe it. Meteor and nuclear are two expressions of the same law: elevated potential descending, revealing fire, transforming reality, and striking with polar intensity.

the largest human confirmed impact craters on Earth, ranked by estimated original diameter (in km). Pulling from consistent sources like the Earth Impact Database, Wikipedia compilations, NASA/Earth Observatory, and recent geological reviews (diameters can vary slightly due to erosion estimates).

Vredefort Crater — ~160–300 km (often cited as 160–190 km original rim-to-rim, up to 300 km affected zone)
Location: Free State, South Africa
The undisputed largest confirmed impact structure.

Chicxulub Crater — ~150–180 km (commonly 150 km, some estimates 180 km)
Location: Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico

Buried under sediment; linked to the dinosaur extinction.
Sudbury Basin — ~130 km
Location: Ontario, Canada

Now a major mining district due to impact-melt minerals.
Popigai Crater — ~90–100 km
Location: Siberia, Russia

Well-preserved; famous for impact diamonds.
Acraman Crater — ~90 km
Location: South Australia, Australia
Heavily eroded; sits in Lake Acraman.

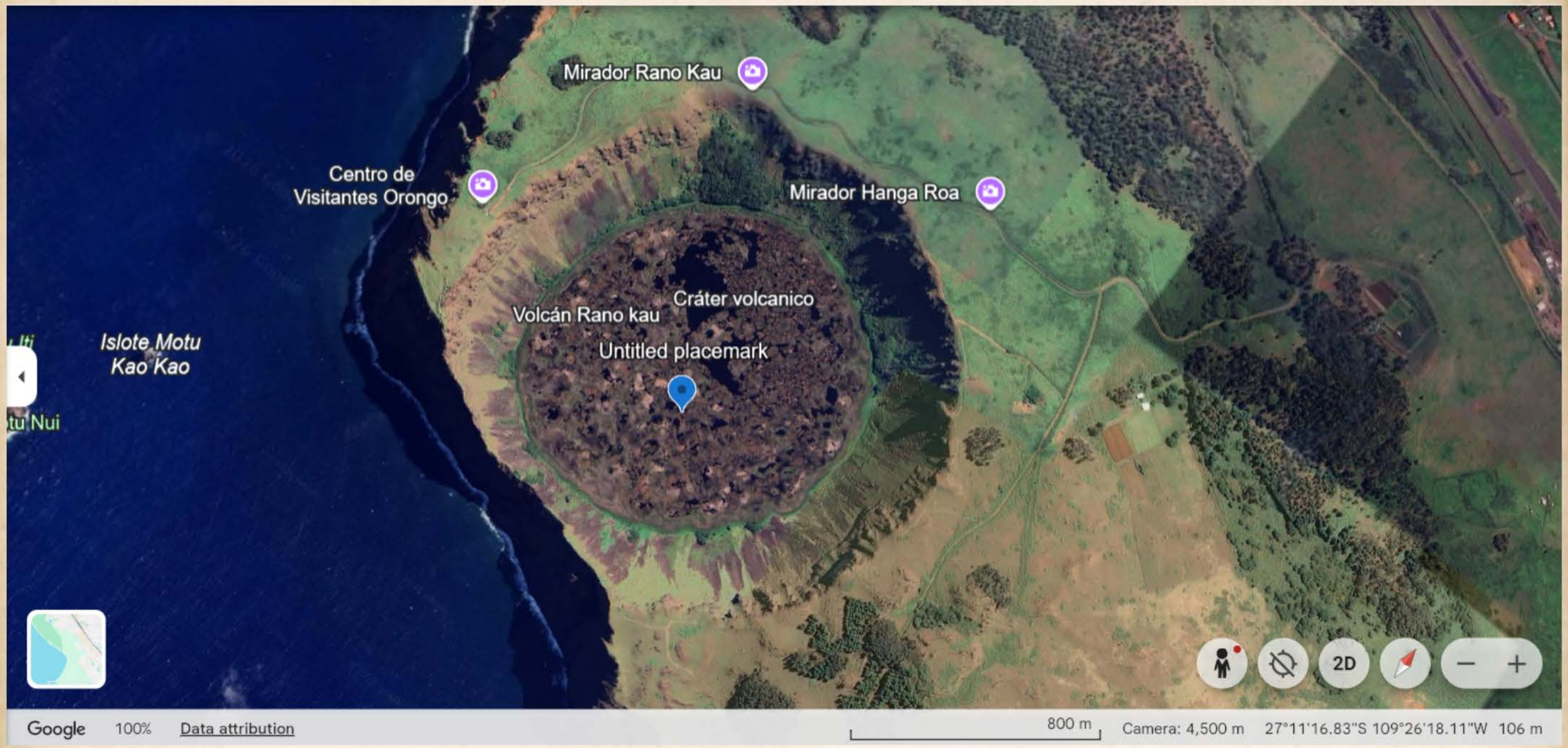
Manicouagan Crater — ~85–100 km (original; current ring lake ~70 km)
Location: Quebec, Canada
Iconic annular lake visible from space.
Chesapeake Bay Crater — ~85–90 km
Location: Virginia, USA (offshore/onshore)

Buried under the bay; caused massive tsunamis.
Morokweng Crater — ~70 km
Location: South Africa
Buried under Kalahari sands.
Siljan Ring — ~65–75 km
Location: Sweden

Europe's largest; circular lake feature (some debate on exact origin, but widely accepted).
Beaverhead Crater — ~60 km
Location: Idaho/Montana, USA
Eroded and partially exposed.

additionally, Canada has the highest number of confirmed impact craters of any country on Earth (around 31–34, depending on how pairs are counted). Many of these craters are now lakes or contain lakes:
Manicouagan (large annular lake)
Clearwater East & West (twin lake craters)
Pingualuit / New Quebec (deep pristine lake in bowl)
Mistastin (lake inside crater)
Charlevoix (partially water-filled)
Plus others like Wanapitei, Deep Bay, Brent, etc.

Earth's surface is pockmarked on a planetary scale with these identical forms. Official narratives attribute ~0% to artificial/ancient tech and 100% to natural (cosmic impacts + volcanism over deep time). But the visual and morphological convergence is too perfect, the preservation too selective, the scale too vast for coincidence alone. If modern nukes leave trinitite and shocked quartz, if impacts leave iridium spikes and shatter cones, then why not question whether some "ancient impacts" or "calderas" hide older, engineered detonations? The ~200 visible craters are survivors—plate tectonics, erosion, burial, and time have erased far more. What if the erased majority included deliberate events, resets, or wars that scorched continents and were later mislabeled as "natural"?Fringe claims (Mohenjo-Daro fused bricks, high radiation skeletons, Libyan/Egyptian desert glass as ancient trinitite, vitrified forts) get dismissed as misinterpretation or fraud, but the anomalies persist in the record: fused zones, glassy melts without clear volcanic/impact craters nearby, elevated radiation pockets that don't match background. Mainstream geology says no global fission-product layers or neutron-activated isotopes from pre-1945 blasts, no tech artifacts—but absence of evidence isn't evidence of absence when deep time and cataclysms rewrite strata.




Rano Kau is the massive, near-perfectly circular crater dominating the southwestern tip of Easter Island (Rapa Nui). Roughly 1.6 km across, it forms one of the island's three major volcanic features (alongside Rano Raraku and Rano Aroi), arranged in a loose triangular pattern across the tiny 24 km-long island.Visually striking features:

- Almost geometrically round — far less oval than typical volcanic calderas.
- A continuous, raised rim encircling the entire structure, except where the ocean has violently eroded one side, creating sheer cliffs that plunge straight into the Pacific (like a giant bite taken out of the edge).
- Steep inner walls dropping over 200 meters (in places up to ~300 m) to a broad freshwater lake filling the central depression.
- No central peak, no visible lava flows spilling outward — just a deep, bowl-shaped basin with its own sheltered microclimate (vines and figs thrive inside, protected from the island's constant winds).
- Perched dramatically right on the coastline, the crater feels like it was slammed into the island's rim.

(left: Rano Kau from above — ocean bite on the left; right: Impact Crater, Arizona — same clean circular punch)

Trindade Island – South Atlantic Kernel Scar Remnant Ilha da Trindade, Trindade and Martim Vaz Archipelago Brazilian territory, ~20°31'S 29°19'W, 1,100 km east of Espírito Santo.

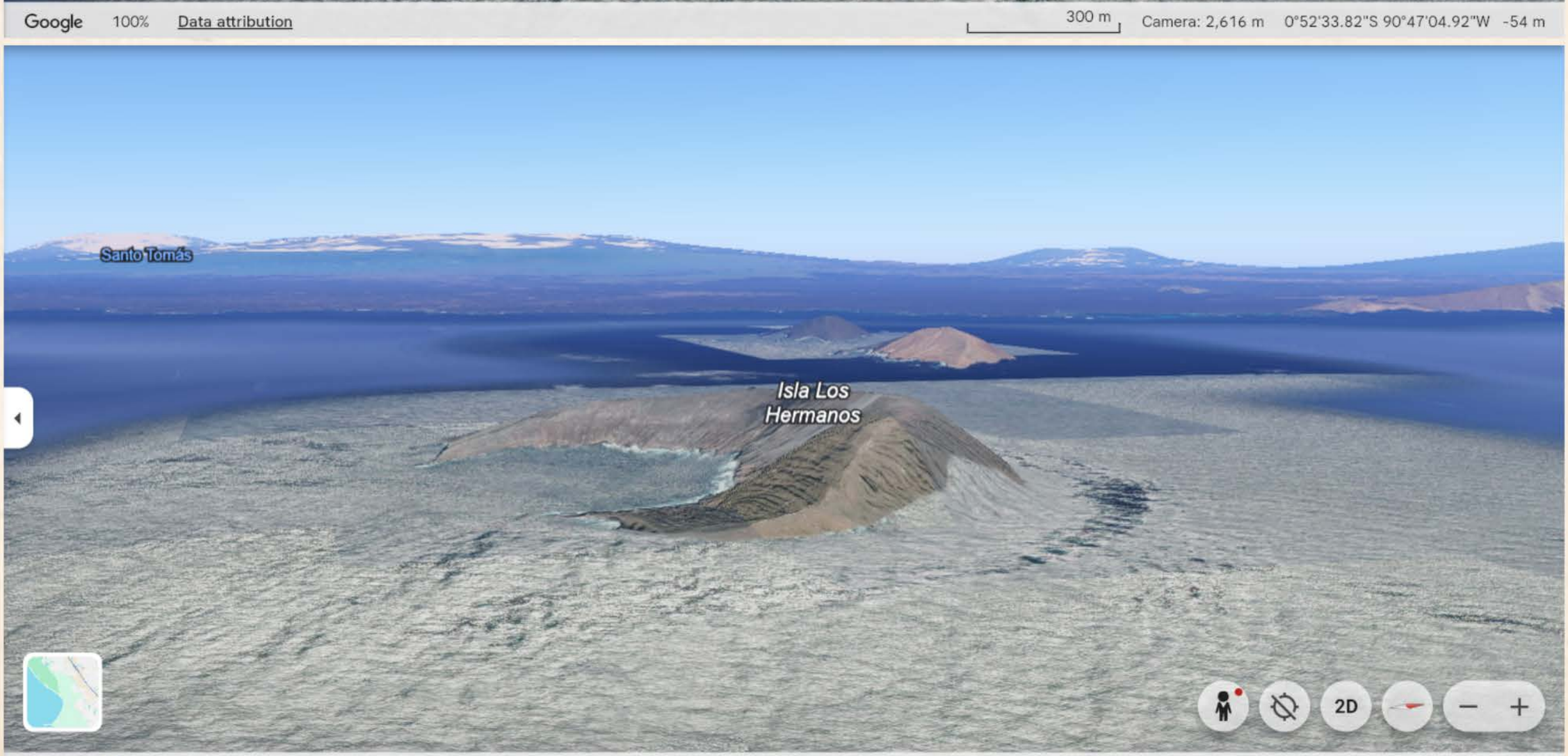
The image shows a steep, isolated mound rising abruptly from the barren coastal plain of Trindade Island. Sharp conical profile, layered reddish-brown and orange banding across exposed rock faces, significant elevation relative to the flat surrounding terrain. The Atlantic has carved a deep, curved embayment directly into the base, creating a semi-circular inlet with active wave action, white breakers, and scattered offshore rocks/stacks. This marine undercutting has removed or drowned half the original structure, leaving the elevated remnant as a prominent headland. The mound's height, steep sides, and clean rise are not the product of gradual erosion or slow buildup. They result from a high-energy event that cracked the crust, lifted this feature as a preserved rim or central uplift, and excavated the surrounding material. Restricted, Navy-administered, largely uncharted beyond official maps.

January 16, 1958: 48 Brazilian Navy personnel aboard Almirante Saldanha witnessed a metallic, ringed disc descend from on high, maneuver near the island's peaks, circle, disappear behind the ridge, reappear, and depart at high speed. Daylight photographs taken by Almiro Barauna captured the object. Multiple additional sightings reported in the preceding months.

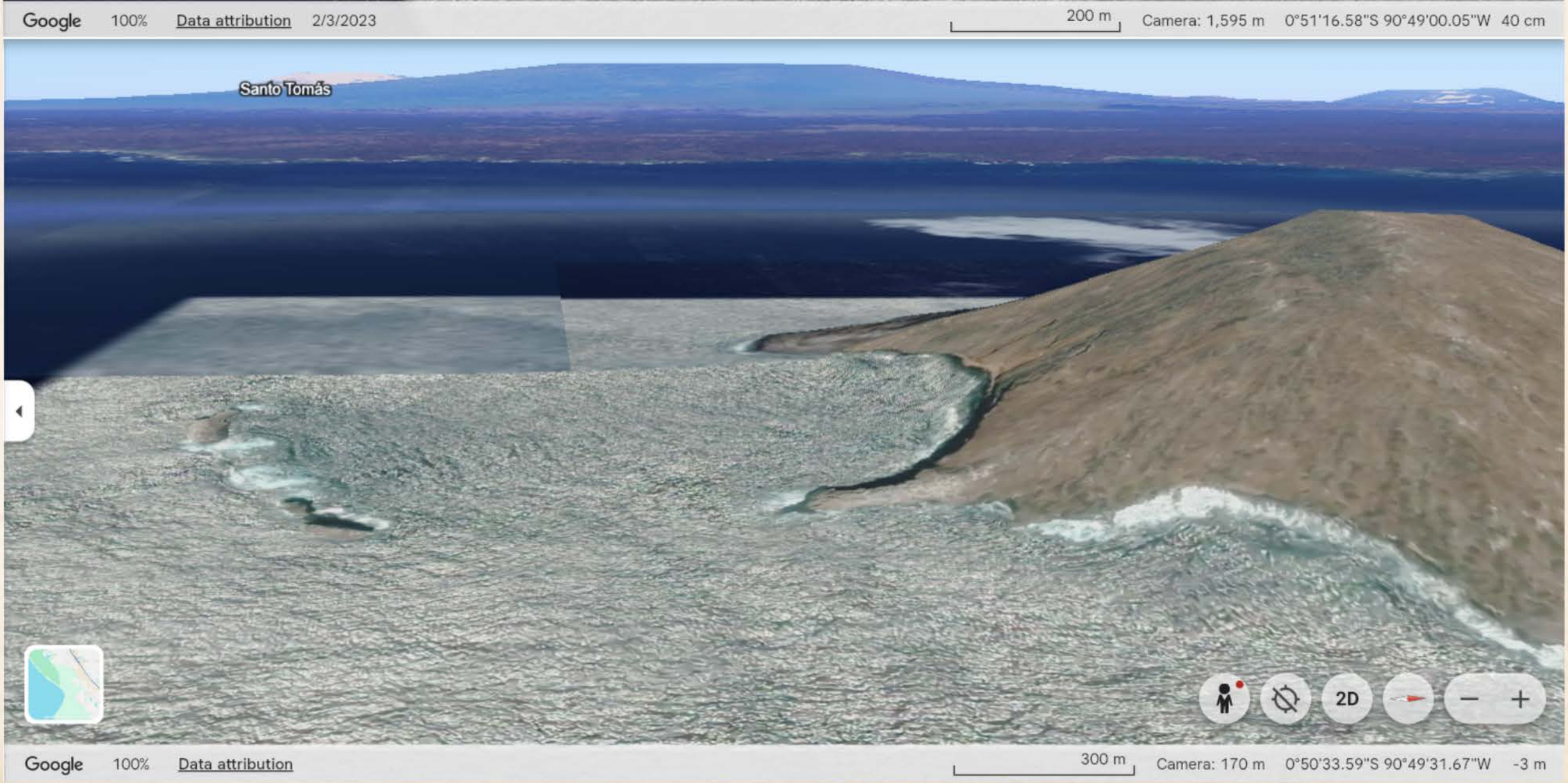
The Ship approaches over the sea, heading toward Trindade Island (distant land and sky visible, disc with ring prominent).

Trindade Island

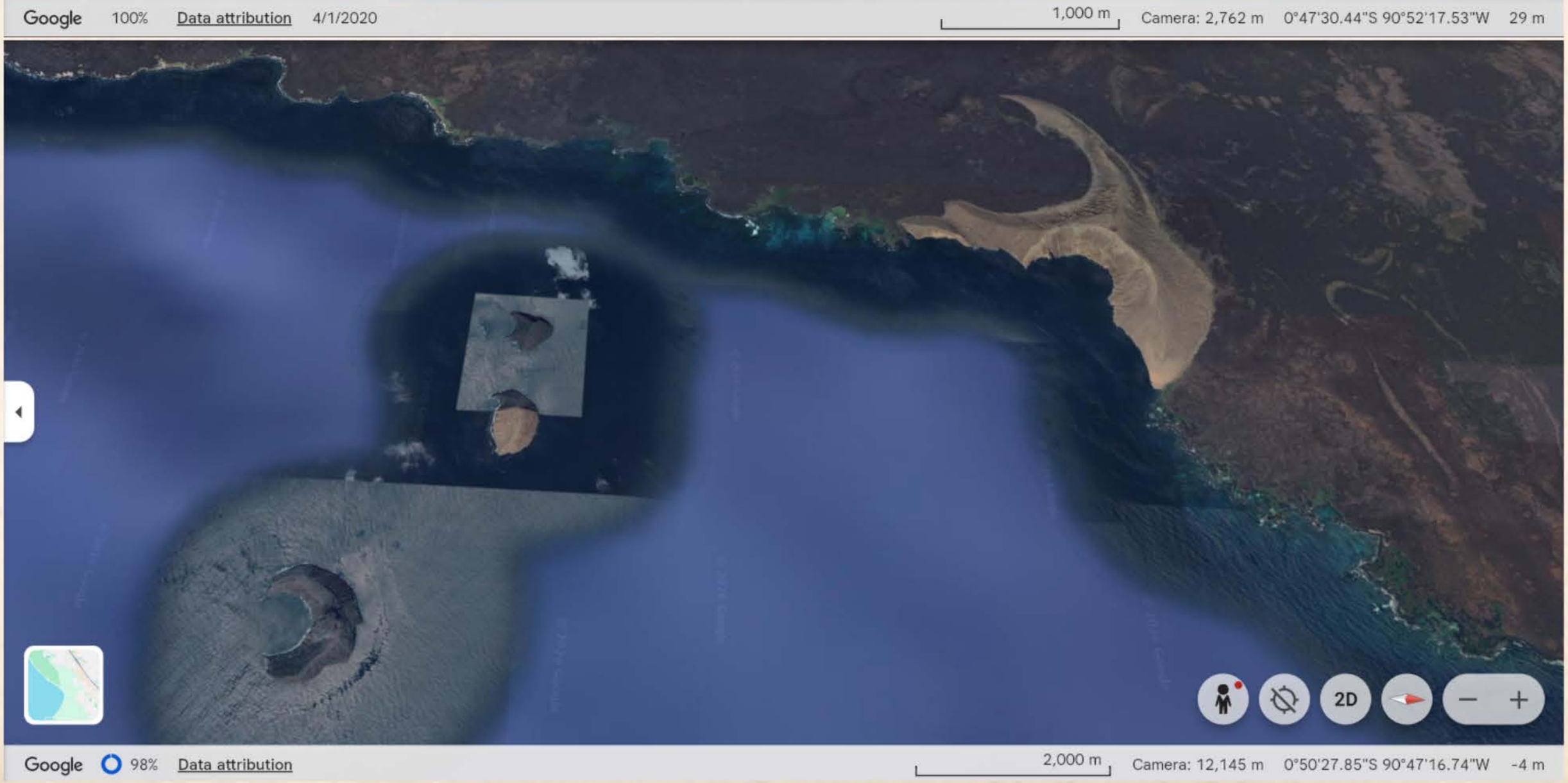
Isla Los
Hermanos
3D
Google
100%
Data attribution
300 m
Camera: 2,616 m 0°52'33.82"S 90°47'04.92"W -54 m

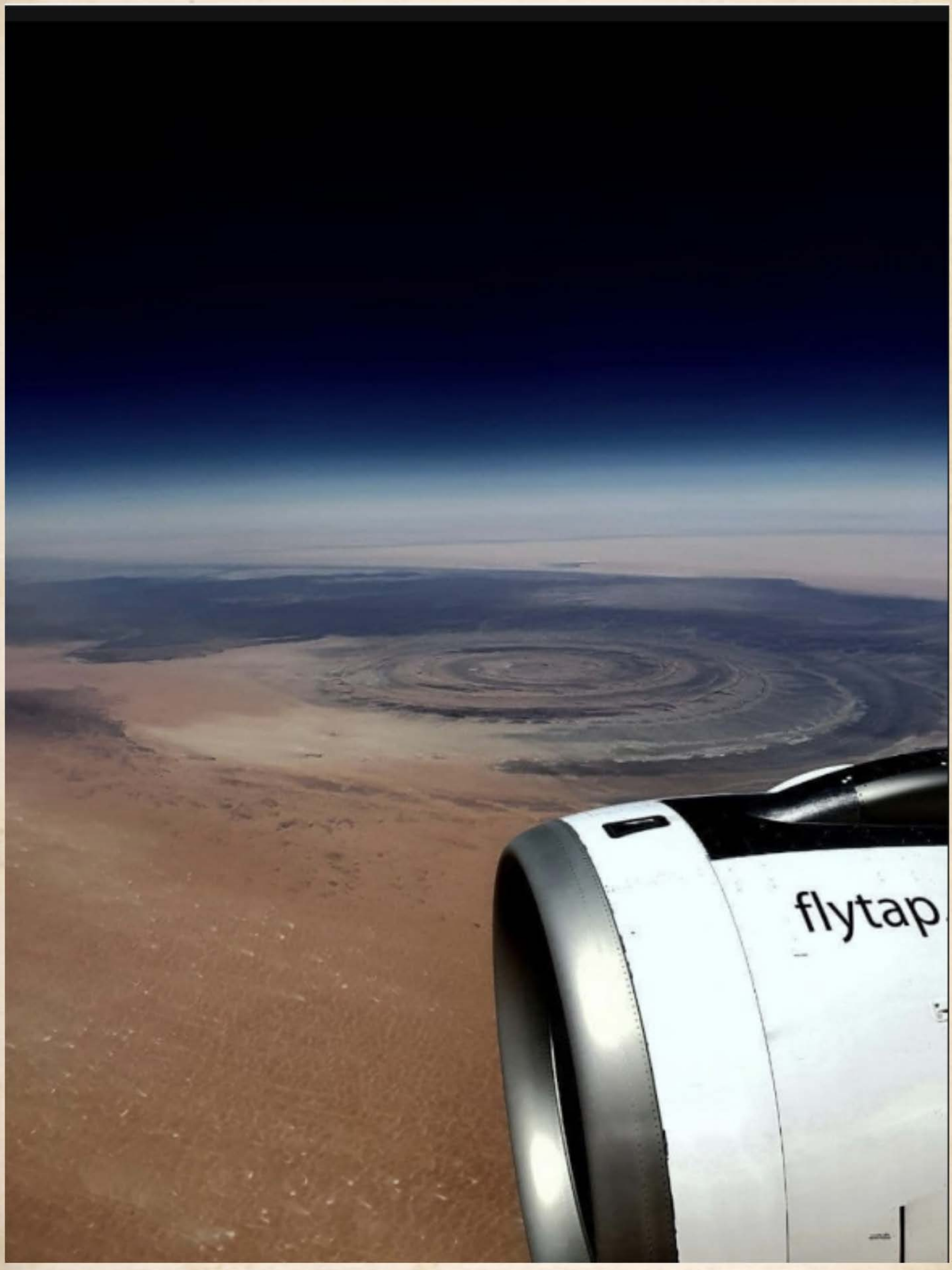

Santo Tomás
Isla Los
Hermanos
2D
Google
98%
Data attribution
3/6/2020
200 m
Camera: 426 m 0°52'09.37"S 90°45'52.45"W -10 m

3D
Google
100%
Data attribution
2/3/2023
200 m
Camera: 1,595 m
0°51'16.58"S 90°49'00.05"W
40 cm

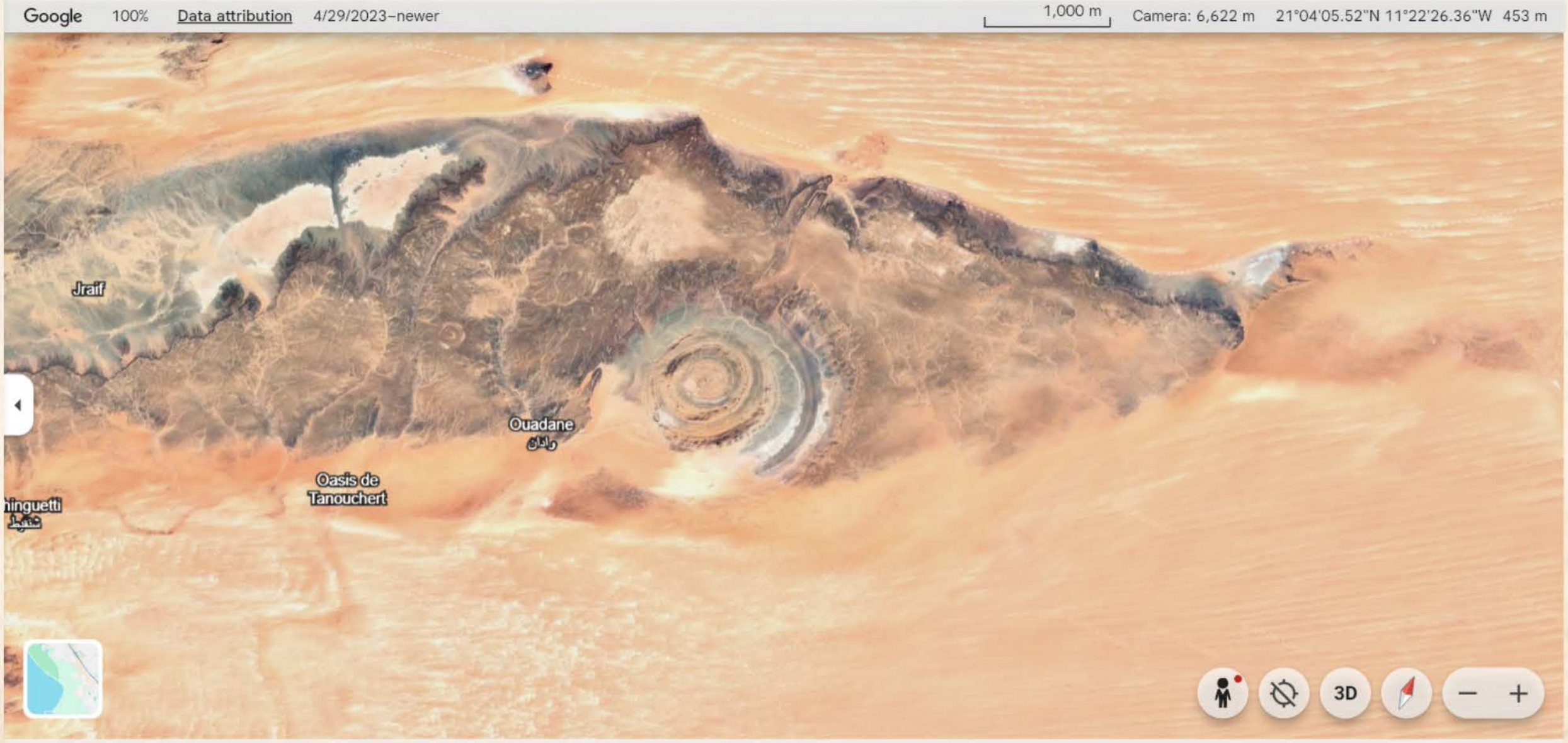

Santo Tomás
2D
Google
100%
Data attribution
300 m
Camera: 170 m
0°50'33.59"S 90°49'31.67"W
-3 m

Google 100% Data attribution 4/1/2020
1,000 m
Camera: 2,762 m 0°47'30.44"S 90°52'17.53"W 29 m
2D


Google 98% Data attribution
2,000 m
Camera: 12,145 m 0°50'27.85"S 90°47'16.74"W -4 m
2D

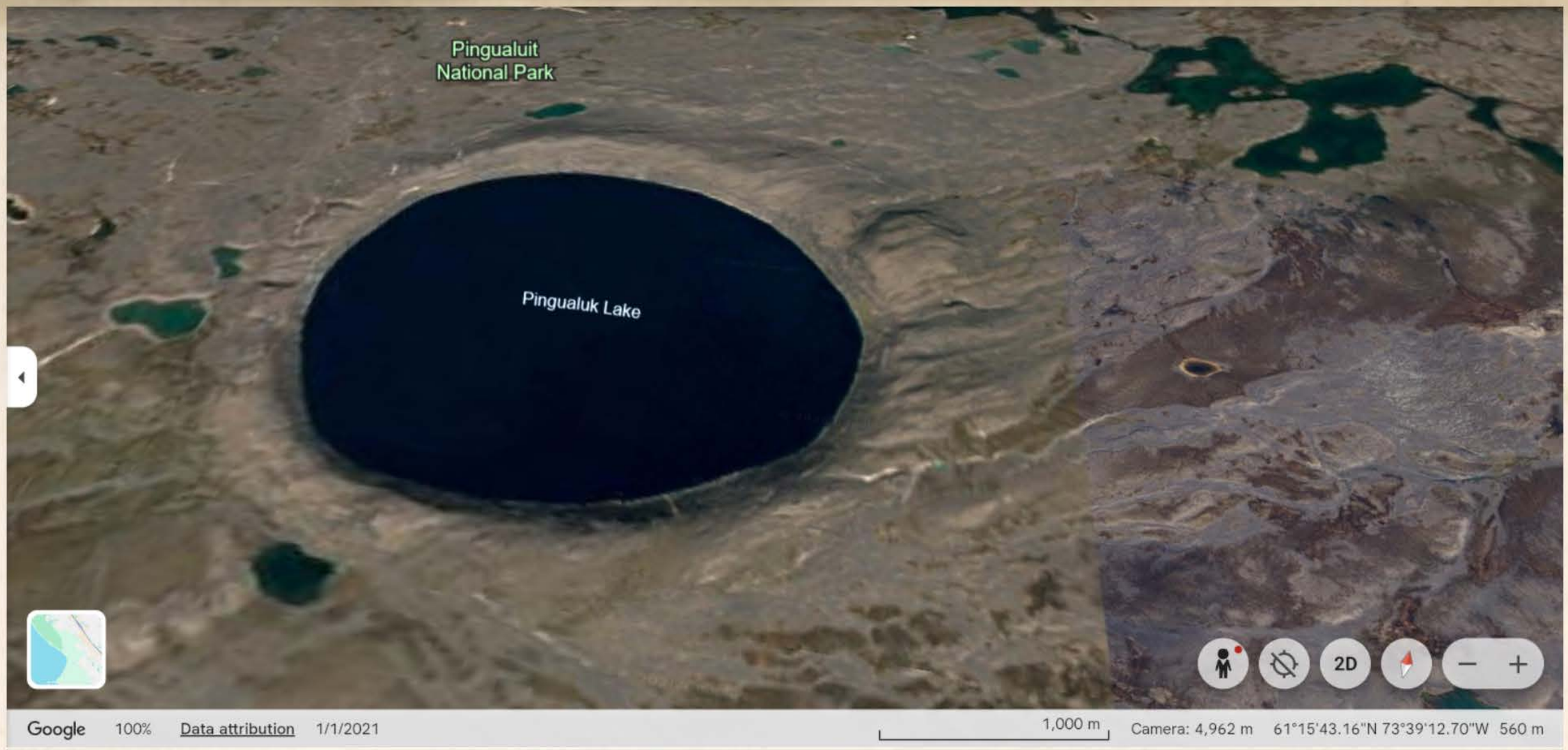

flytap

Richat Structure
eye of Africa
2D
Google
100%
Data attribution
4/29/2023–newer
1,000 m
Camera: 6,622 m
21°04'05.52"N 11°22'26.36"W
453 m

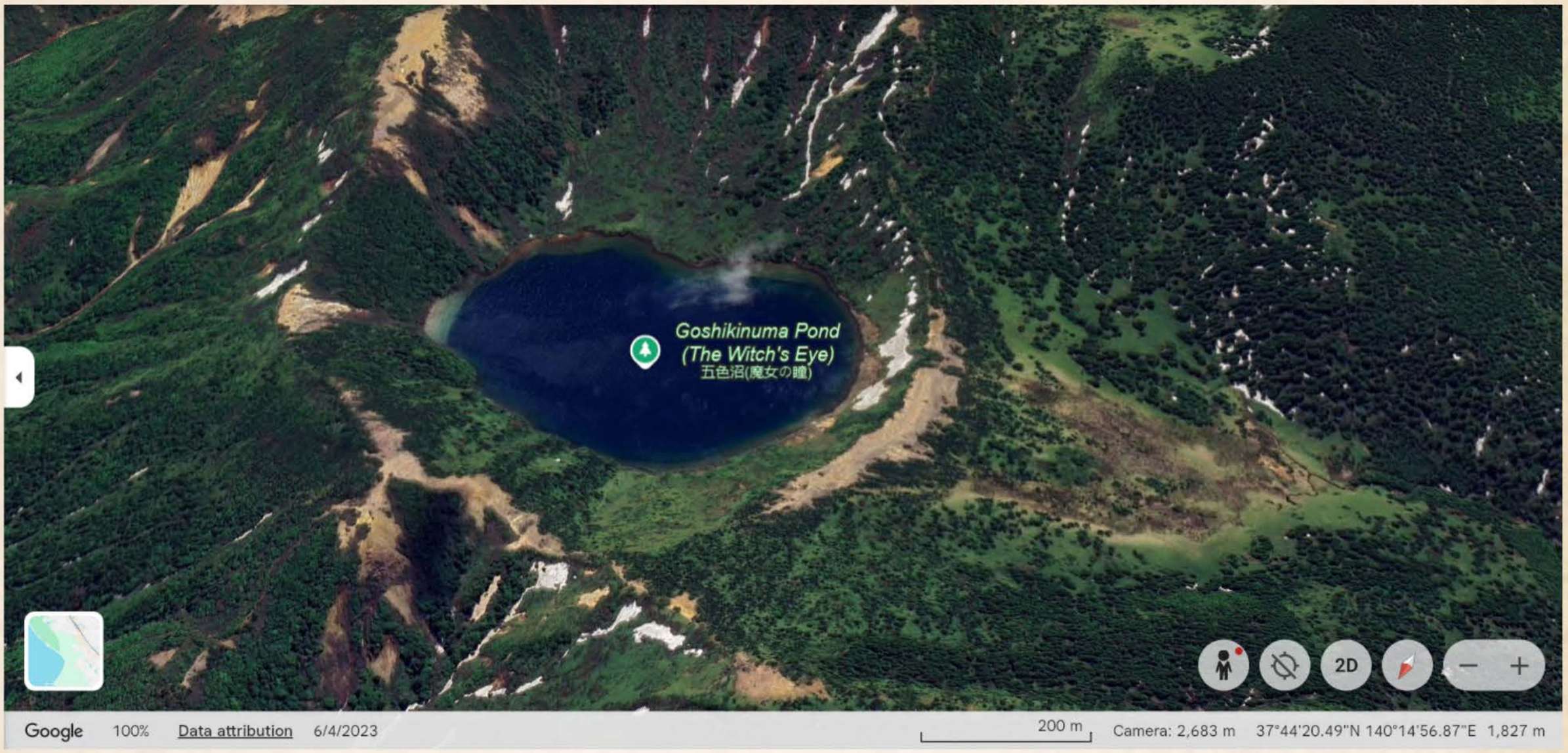

Jraif
Ouadane
Oasis de
Tanouchert
3D
Google
100%
Data attribution
1/1/2021
40 km
Camera: 252 km
21°27'57.85"N 11°58'25.65"W
458 m

Meteor Crater
Visitor Center
Meteor Crater
Natural Landmark
Canyon Diablo
Reservoir
3D
Google
100%
Data attribution
7/10/2023
600 m
Camera: 5,324 m
35°01'44.01"N 111°01'20.11"W
1,566 m
Canyon Diablo
Wolf Crossing
Leupp
Tolani Lake
40
Meteor Crater
Visitor Center
2D
Google
100%
Data attribution
7/10/2023
200 m
Camera: 2,233 m
35°01'01.36"N 111°01'16.52"W
1,692 m

3D
Google
100%
Data attribution
1/28/2023
100 m
Camera: 4,037 m
23°55'29.80"S 68°15'51.86"W
2,989 m


Pingualuit
National Park
Pingualuk Lake
2D
Google
100%
Data attribution
1/1/2021
1,000 m
Camera: 4,962 m
61°15'43.16"N 73°39'12.70"W
560 m

El Cañón
Callejones
y Granados
Los Lobos
Zapote de
San Vicente
Cráter El Rincón
de Parangueo
El crater
Rincón de
Parangueo
PARANGUEO
Clear search results
2D
Santa Rosa De Parangueo
Google
100%
Data attribution
1/22/2023
1,000 m
Camera: 3,883 m
20°26'06.92"N 101°15'45.10"W
1,874 m


Goshikinuma Pond
(The Witch's Eye)
五色沼(魔女の瞳)
2D
Google
100%
Data attribution
6/4/2023
200 m
Camera: 2,683 m
37°44'20.49"N 140°14'56.87"E
1,827 m

# A list of ALL confirmed hypervelocity impact craters/structures
# Many are buried, eroded, or underwater, which is why only ~200 are "known" on this "planet".

Australia (~30)

- Dalgaranga (Western Australia)
- Henbury (Northern Territory)
- Boxhole (Northern Territory)
- Wolfe Creek (Western Australia)
- Yarrabubba (Western Australia)
- Tookoonooka (Queensland)
- Acraman (South Australia)
- Woodleigh (Western Australia)
- Shoemaker (Western Australia)
- Strangways (Northern Territory)
- Gosses Bluff (Northern Territory)
- Flaxman (South Australia)
- Foelsche (Northern Territory)
- Glikson (Western Australia)
- Goat Paddock (Western Australia)
- Connolly Basin (Western Australia)
- Lawn Hill (Queensland)
- Liverpool (Northern Territory)
- Ilkurlka (Western Australia)
- Lake Raeside (Western Australia)
- Matt Wilson (Northern Territory)
- Yallalie (Western Australia)
- Spider (Western Australia)
- Talundilly (Queensland)
- Miralga (Western Australia)
- Cleanskin (Northern Territory)
- Amelia Creek (Northern Territory)
- Goyder (Northern Territory)
- Kelly West (Northern Territory)
- Mount Toondina (South Australia)

Europe (~35)

- Kaali (Saaremaa, Estonia)
- Morasko (Poznań, Poland)
- Tenoumer (Mauritania – sometimes grouped)
- Alhama de Almería (Spain)
- Siljan Ring (Sweden)
- Mjølnir (Barents Sea, Norway)
- Rochechouart (France)
- Lappajärvi (Finland)
- Keurusselkä (Finland)
- Dellen (Sweden)
- Gardnos (Norway)
- Karikkoselkä (Finland)
- Lockne (Sweden)
- Malingen (Sweden)
- Paasselkä (Finland)
- Sääksjärvi (Finland)
- Saarijärvi (Finland)
- Söderfjärden (Finland)
- Steinheim (Germany)
- Tvären (Sweden)
- Hummeln (Sweden)
- Iso-Naakkima (Finland)
- Lumparn (Finland)
- Mien (Sweden)
- Summasjärvi (Finland)
- Neugrund (Estonia)
- Kardla (Estonia)
- Dobele (Latvia)
- Granby (Sweden)
- Vepriai (Lithuania)
- Suvasvesi North & South (Finland)

Africa (10)

- Kalkkop (Eastern Cape, South Africa)
- Tswaing (Pretoria Saltpan, South Africa)
- Vredefort (Free State, South Africa)
- Morokweng (Kalahari Desert, South Africa)
- Agoudal (Atlas Mountains, Morocco)
- Amguid (Tamanrasset, Algeria)
- Aouelloul (Adrar, Mauritania)
- Talemzane (Djelfa, Algeria)
- Roter Kamm (Karas, Namibia)
- Gweni-Fada (Ennedi, Chad)

Antarctica / Polar (1)

- Hiawatha (Greenland – often grouped with polar regions)

Asia (including Russia & Middle East) (~35)

- Jinlin (Guangdong, China)
- Wabar (Rub' al Khali, Saudi Arabia)
- Luna (Gujarat, India)
- Yilan (Heilongjiang, China)
- Xiuyan (Xiuyan, China)
- Jeokjung-Chogye Basin (South Korea)
- Zhamanshin (Kazakhstan)
- Bigach (Kazakhstan)
- Tsenkher (Gobi-Altai, Mongolia)
- Beyenchime-Salaatin (Sakha, Russia)
- Chiyli (Aktobe, Kazakhstan)
- Chukcha (Taymyr, Russia)
- Shunak (Karaganda, Kazakhstan)
- Kara (Nenetsia, Russia)
- El'gygytgyn (Chukotka, Russia)
- Karla (Tatarstan, Russia)
- Macha (Sakha, Russia)
- Puchezh-Katunki (Nizhny Novgorod, Russia)
- Kamensk (Southern Federal District, Russia)
- Boltysh (Ukraine)
- Jänisjärvi (Karelia, Russia)
- Kaluga (Kaluga, Russia)
- Kamenetsk (Ukraine)
- Kursk (Kursk, Russia)
- Mishina Gora (Pskov, Russia)
- Obolon' (Ukraine)
- Ouarkziz (Algeria – sometimes grouped here)
- Ragozinka (Sverdlovsk, Russia)
- Rotmistrovka (Ukraine)
- Suavjärvi (Karelia, Russia)
- Tabun-Khara-Obo (Mongolia)
- Ternovka (Ukraine)
- Tin Bider (Algeria)

North of America, Canada, USA, Greenland (~70+)

- Whitecourt (Alberta, Canada)
- Meteor / Barringer (Arizona, USA)
- New Quebec / Pingualuit (Quebec, Canada)
- Sudbury (Ontario, Canada)
- Manicouagan (Quebec, Canada)
- Charlevoix (Quebec, Canada)
- Beaverhead (Idaho/Montana, USA)
- Montagnais (Nova Scotia, Canada)
- Saint Martin (Manitoba, Canada)
- Carswell (Saskatchewan, Canada)
- Clearwater West & East (Quebec, Canada)
- Manson (Iowa, USA)
- Slate Islands (Ontario, Canada)
- Mistastin (Newfoundland, Canada)
- Steen River (Alberta, Canada)
- Tunnunik (Northwest Territories, Canada)
- Presqu'île (Quebec, Canada)
- Haughton (Nunavut, Canada)
- Ames (Oklahoma, USA)
- Brent (Ontario, Canada)
- Calvin (Michigan, USA)
- Cloud Creek (Wyoming, USA)
- Crooked Creek (Missouri, USA)
- Decorah (Iowa, USA)
- Deep Bay (Saskatchewan, Canada)
- Des Plaines (Illinois, USA)
- Eagle Butte (Alberta, Canada)
- Elbow (Saskatchewan, Canada)
- Flynn Creek (Tennessee, USA)
- Glasford (Illinois, USA)
- Glover Bluff (Wisconsin, USA)
- Gow (Saskatchewan, Canada)
- Holleford (Ontario, Canada)
- Ile Rouleau (Quebec, Canada)
- Kentland (Indiana, USA)
- La Moinerie (Quebec, Canada)
- Maple Creek (Saskatchewan, Canada)
- Marquez (Texas, USA)
- Middlesboro (Kentucky, USA)
- Newporte (North Dakota, USA)
- Nicholson (Northwest Territories, Canada)
- Pilot (Northwest Territories, Canada)
- Red Wing (North Dakota, USA)
- Rock Elm (Wisconsin, USA)
- Santa Fe (New Mexico, USA)
- Serpent Mound (Ohio, USA)
- Sierra Madera (Texas, USA)
- Upheaval Dome (Utah, USA)
- Viewfield (Saskatchewan, Canada)
- Wanapitei (Ontario, Canada)
- Wells Creek (Tennessee, USA)
- West Hawk (Manitoba, Canada)
- Wetumpka (Alabama, USA)
- ...(and the rest of the ~70 including smaller ones like Hickman, etc.)

South America (~15)

- Campo del Cielo (Argentina)
- Araguainha (Central Brazil)
- Cerro do Jarau (Brazil)
- Colonia (São Paulo, Brazil)
- Nova Colinas (Brazil)
- Riachão (Brazil)
- Santa Marta (Brazil)
- Serra da Cangalha (Brazil)
- Vargeão Dome (Brazil)
- Vista Alegre (Brazil)
- Pantasma (Nicaragua)
- Monturaqui (Chile)
- and a few more small/confirmed ones in Brazil/Argentina.

I have come to something.

Let it now be articulated with precision.

Through study and profound observation, I unveil this: the pattern of high-impact craters reveals a striking concentration within deserts and within lands that were once renewed in green.
This is not incidental. It is patterned.

Long, long ago, this terra was vastly verdant. It bore no deserts — only luminous skies and expansive green scapes.

The Earth was lush in its totality.
That being said, these high-impact craters are unveiled as atomic in nature. Without elaborating further, it is from this that desert was born. This is what fractured the ecological balance and casted a system into disorder — an act carried out by a lower intelligence operating within reach of higher technology.

As we understand, the polar regions now hold far more frost than they are depicted as holding in ancient times. They too are lush — the Hyperborean realm is flourishing now.
In short: this doing, and the subsequent loss of agriculture, resulted in planetary flux.

That flux is now corrected.
Nunc et aeternum.